THE PIREP: AN EVALUATION OF REOTI AND BANSDIH BLOCKS

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P r e f a c e

The PIREP (Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project) is an exercise in converting labour into capital. Here a clear distinction between productive and unproductive labour is implicit[1]. The design of the research project has been centrally planned under the Chairmanship of Professor M.L. Dantwala. Within this framework identical evaluative studies have been conducted in 15 States of India to assess whether projects conceived under PIREP (a) mitigate unemployment/underemployment and (b) whether they create assets of somewhat durable nature with investible funds, having larger labour component.

Our study of the two Blocks (Bansdih and Reoti) in District Ballia, (one of the poorest districts in India) constitutes the U.P. chapter of the national project, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

Our investigation has revealed, although partially, distressing results. The works under PIREP are not permanent assets in the economy but seasonally collapsible; the

1. See Singh, V.B., Theories of Economic Development, Appendix II, Bombay, 1972. Also Chakravarty, S., 'Some Observations on Employment Oriented Planning', Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. XVI, No.4,

records maintained for workers registered under PIREP are inaccurate; the intermediaries are still playing a nefarious game (specially through nimbling wages), the officers-in-charge have not realised their full responsibilities--in short the Project has failed in its original intent and purpose.

Yet we firmly believe that the time has come not to give up the battle but to pause and plan new strategies for converting labour into capital by creating permanent assets in the rural economy. We can work out a golden mean between the Indian Community Development and the Chinese Communes. The Labour-cum-Development Bank of Kerala[2] is a pointer in the new direction.

Needless to say that ours has been a team work and the credit as well as the blemish go to each one of us--the

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2. See, Raj, K.N., 'Employment Creation Through a Labour and Development Bank : A Note', Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. XV, No.3-4, pp. 286-290; and Krishnakumar, S., 'Labour-cum-Development Bank', Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. XV, No.3-4, pp.291-308. Also see, State Planning Board, Kerala, 'A Report on the Working of the Labour-cum-Development Bank', Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol. XVI, No.4, pp.320-349.

major share, of course, is ours.

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Chapter I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

O r i g i n

Recent policy shifts, as indicated in Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document, aim simultaneously at stepping up the rate of growth of economy and combating massive low-end rural and urban poverty by initiating productive employment programmes for certain specific sections of population and areas. The Fifth Plan document, in contrast to earlier Plan documents, explicitly states that "no rate of growth that can be realistically envisaged could make a major impact on the problem (of poverty) within the foreseeable future if inequality remains as acute as at present"(p. 7). In this context, special employment progr mmes, together with .onetary and fiscal measures, are designed to be powerful policy instruments for ensuring growth as well as reduction in equality.

Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (hereafter PIREP) which was launched in 1972, on the recommendation of Bhagwati Committee on Unemployment, on an experimental basis in one Development Block of 15 States, forms part of

the changed strategy to directly combat poverty. As envisaged by the Bhagwati Committee it is a study-cum-action project. Initially, Rs.1.5 crores were allocated to the Project for 1972-73. This amount was raised to Rs.2.5 crores during 1973-74. PIREP has following objectives:

1. To provide gainful and productive employment in the area of the Project, in activities not involving skills of a higher order to all those able-bodied who are willing to work;
2. To utilise the funds appropriated for the project for creating infrastructure which could (a) effect the enlargement of employment opportunities in a qualitative manner; (b) be a durable and a growing nature and (c) be integrated into the Area Development Plan;
3. To develop, at least among those who are employed in the Project, new skills to facilitate their entry into secondary and tertiary sectors of the rural or urban economy;
4. To study (a) the size and nature of rural unemployment and (b) the effect of PIREP on local wage rates, if any, so that extensive programmes under PIREP could be launched on country-wide basis.

Bansdih Development Block, in District Ballia was selected for PIREP. However, consequent upon a reorganisation of Development Blocks, a part of Bansdih Development Block was transferred to Reoti Development Block, with effect from October 2, 1972. Hence, in Uttar Pradesh work under PIREP is progressing in Bansdih and Reoti Blocks.

Commencing from November 1972, the PIREP was to last for three years. A sum of Rs.46 lakhs was sanctioned for the Project for the entire period of its duration. It was expected to work out an employment budget on the basis of a survey of rural households to determine the number of unemployed and to undertake such projects which could absorb about 1/3 rd. of the total unemployed in the first year and 2/3 rds. in the second year and the entire unemployed population by the end of the third year.

The projected physical targets for achievement under the PIREP in the two blocks were (i) levelling and reclammation of 25 acres of land for purposes of cultivation; (ii) construction of bunds which would release 2,000 acres of land for cultivation; (iii) construction of 100 wells for Scheduled Caste population (Harijans) which would benefit 1,500 households; (iv) construction of 28 pisciculture tanks and (v) construction of pucca roads, 61 K.M.

in all, to improve transport facility.

Objectives

The present study, therefore, seeks to evaluate the achievements under PIREP. Particularly, our interest lies in discovering the impact of the Project on the volume and type of employment generated. In addition, we are interested in finding out the types of works undertaken together with the basis of their selection; the extent to which durable assets have been created; and the socio-economic background and attitude of the working force.

Methodology

Our methodology is the same, as outlined by the Evaluation Committee set up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Union Government under the Chairmanship of Professor Dantwala. This involves (i) an analysis of official statistics; (ii) interview of knowledgeable persons in the Block and the District; (iii) a sample survey of rural households and (iv) a sample survey of the direct beneficiaries of the Project.

Sampling

The household survey was designed to provide a base

for estimating population characteristics, and to throw up information relating to the attitudes of the members of the households as well as their work experience. For this purpose a two-stage sampling procedure was followed. First, 5 villages from each of the two Blocks of Bansdih and Reoti were selected in a simple random manner with the probability proportional to population. A census of the households in the selected villages was undertaken to get a list of households. Thereupon, second stage, a fixed number of households (forty) was selected in a simple random manner from each village, with the provision that if there were forty or less households in a selected village, then all the households would be studied. A sample of 200 households, each for Bansdih and Reoti was thus obtained.

For drawing a sample of direct beneficiaries (defined as those employed on works under PIREP) 3 employment projects which had been in progress for more than three months during the period immediately preceding the survey were selected from each of the two Blocks. For this purpose, the projects sponsored under PIREP were classified under three sub-heads: (a) road construction; (b) productive and (c) others; and one 'work' from each category was selected. Under (a) above we selected one road in each Block planned to be of 4.5 Kms. at Bansdih

(for the period ending October 31, 1975) and 2.4 Kms. at Reoti (for the period ending October 1974). Under category (b) we selected pisciculture tanks in each Block. Under category (c), we selected a 'bundh' at Bansdih and a Harijan drinking water well made of bricks (in Harijan Basti) at Reoti. The work was in progress on all projects except Harijan drinking water well and road construction at Reoti. The work on drinking water well had been 'completed' (though the well itself had gone into disrepair) and the work on road construction had been temporarily halted on account of a dispute between the authorities and certain individuals who laid their claims on the ownership of land on which road was being constructed. Muster rolls of each of the selected projects were examined and the names of 25 workers on record were drawn through simple random sampling from each project. This yielded a sample of 75 direct beneficiaries of PIREP from each Block.

Two separate questionnaire-schedules were filled in with the help of the responses of the interviewees—one for sample households and the other for PIREP workers (please see Annexures I and II).

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Chapter II

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ECONOMY OF THE PROJECT AREA

Bansdih and Rooti are two of the eighteen development blocks in District Ballia. Their total area in square Kms. is 355.4 which is 9 per cent of the geographical area of District Ballia.

Total number of villages in the Project Area is 340 out of which only 222 are inhabited. Total population, according to 1971 Census is 1,72,776 with 93,707 males and 79,069 females. The density of population per square Km. in the Project Area (487) is slightly lower than that for the entire district (505).

Total number of workers, as reported in official statistics, is 38,948 which gives the crude worker participation rate at 22.5 per cent, which is abnormally low and makes earner-dependent ratio highly adverse, with there being only about 29 earners per 100 dependents. This, however, is not supported by our survey findings. The 400 households surveyed by us had a population of 2,684 of which 968 were workers. This gives the number of earners per 100 dependents at about 56.

Of the total workers, about 55 per cent are agricultural labourers, 25 per cent are landless labourers and the rest of the 20 per cent are engaged in other occupations. Clearly, agriculture provides the main source of livelihood to the population and pressure on land is high. Our own census of the rural households, excluding those who owned land above 5 acres, in 10 villages of the two blocks reveals that 71 per cent of the heads of households are engaged in agricultural work and about 29 per cent are engaged in trade, service and processing or production (see Annexure III). There is very little difference between the two blocks comprising the Project Area in respect of dependence on agriculture.

Of the total land in the Project Area (36,031 Hectares) 25,351 hectares (70 per cent) is under cultivation. Of the remaining 197 hectares is lying current fallow, 166 hectares is old fallow and 1,969 hectares is under orchards etc. Area double cropped is 13,158 which is 52 per cent of the net cultivated area. Ninety five per cent of the gross cultivated area is under food crops. Among the food crops rice is the main crop; it claims 22 per cent of gross cropped area, all other food crops claim 67 per cent. Three per cent of the gross cropped area is under vegetables. Among the non-food crops, sugarcane is

the most important.

The area irrigated from various sources is only 13,372 hectares which is about 35 per cent of the gross cropped area. Of this 7,277 hectares (about 54 per cent) is irrigated with the help of government owned tubewells and canal. There are 25 government owned tubewells and one canal. Irrigation from wells and ponds etc. accounts for only 1,939 hectares (about 14 per cent) whereas that from private tubewells and pumping sets is 4,156 hectares (about 32 per cent).

Despite a low literacy rate of 20 per cent, improved agricultural practices are popular in the area. Nearly 80 per cent of the area under paddy, 90 per cent under wheat and 60 per cent under small millets and maize is reported to be covered by improved agricultural practices. As such a big spurt in demand for fertilizers has occurred. According to official reports for 1973-74, the demand for nitrogenous fertilizers in tons was 834 and for phosphate 290 of which 54-55 per cent only could be met.

Because of the improved agricultural practices becoming popular, the average output (in Quintals) per hectare is 5.92 for rice, 9.76 for maize, 12.0 for wheat and 11.0 for barley.

Total population of livestock, in 1971, was 89,474, of which the number of milch cattle is 32,220 and draught cattle is 27,062. Sheep and goat respectively number 10,767 and 12,461.

Industrially, it is extremely underdeveloped. In a limited scale, woodworks and spinning of cotton as well as wool are organised at household levels. The contribution of Gandhi Ashram deserves mention in popularising spinning.

In the area, Bansdih, Reoti and Sahatvar are categorised as towns and local administration is carried out by three Town Area Committees. The rest of the area is rural and for its population there are 101 Gram Panchayats and 18 Nyaya Panchayats.

At present there are 70 effective cooperative societies, of which 46 are primary cooperative societies. The total membership of these cooperatives numbers 12,115.

There are 107 Primary Schools with total enrolment in the year 1971-72 being 27,021. The education of girls occupies a low place as of the total enrolled only about 33 per cent were girls. This may be due to social customs and traditions. In addition there are 14 schools upto Junior High School level and 5 Higher Secondary Schools. There is no degree college in the area. The nearest degree

college in Ballia is at a distance of 17 Km. from the Project Area.

There are two Primary Health Centres having 8 beds. At Sahatwar, there is one Allopathic Dispensary. In the rural areas, there are 4 Ayurvedic Dispensaries also. In addition, there are 22 Allopathic and Ayurvedic private physicians, catering to the needs of rural population.

Transport facilities are inadequate. Bansdih is connected with Ballia through a pucca road 17 Kms. long. There are roads connecting Bansdih with Maniar as well as Reoti. But of the total road length, that which comes under the Project Area is only 35 Kms. of which only 6 Kms. is pucca.

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Chapter III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE POPULATION

Introduction

This chapter has two sections. Section I gives characteristics of sample households in terms of (i) occupation of the heads of households, (ii) average size of holding, (iii) volume and pattern of investments, (iv) income and (v) financial liabilities. Section II gives population characteristics in terms of (i) age-sex composition, (ii) marital status, (iii) literacy and education levels and aspirations of the people regarding the same, (iv) activity status, (v) occupational distribution of the workers and (vi) mobility. It is assumed that the magnitude and pattern of employment needs of a population discussed in the following chapter are significantly related to the above household and population characteristics.

I. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Our census, as has been pointed out earlier, revealed 29 per cent of the households in sample villages as non-agricultural. Table 1 gives a classification of sample

households in terms of the occupation of the head of the household. It is striking that among the sample households

Table 1

Classification of Sample Households
Occupation of the Head

Occupation	NAME OF THE BLOCK		Total
	Bansdih	Reoti	
Cultivators			
a. Marginal Farmers	51 (25.50)	21 (10.50)	72 (18.00)
b. Small Farmers	30 (15.00)	25 (12.50)	55 (13.75)
Landless Agricultural Labourers	57 (28.50)	102 (51.00)	159 (39.75)
Rural Artisans	30 (15.00)	27 (13.50)	57 (14.25)
Others*	32 (16.00)	25 (12.50)	57 (14.25)
Total	200 (100.00)	200 (100.00)	400 (100.00)

* Includes Shopkeepers, service class, flour mill owner, oil seller and Jajmani.

too the proportion of households classifiable under non-agricultural occupations comes to 29 per cent. At Bansdih the proportion of non-agricultural households is slightly

higher (31 per cent) in comparison to that in Reoti (26 per cent). An overwhelming proportion of households desires their livelihood from agriculture (about 71 per cent). Of these only about 31 per cent are cultivators (marginal or small) and the rest (i.e. 40 per cent) are landless/ agricultural labourers. At Bansdih, the proportion of cultivating households is greater (nearly 41 per cent) in comparison to that in Reoti (only 23 per cent). Commitment to land in Reoti should, therefore, be expected to be lower than in Bansdih. We note that out of 57 households of landless/agricultural labourers in Bansdih, 45 households own land, mostly less than one acre while the corresponding number in Reoti is 57 out of 102 households. As a result, the size of average holding per household is smaller at Bansdih (1.76 acres) in comparison to Reoti (2.44 acres). However, nearly 70 per cent of the households having land, own less than 2.5 acres in both the blocks. Table 2 shows the volume and pattern of investment made by an average household. The average household invests very little on means of irrigation. The total value of these assets per household comes only to Rs.240.39. An average cultivating household, however, owns means of irrigation worth Rs.418. Most of it, however, is in the form of wells (about 67 per cent of the irrigation stock). "House" accounts for a major part of the household investment. In Bansdih, an average

Table 2

Volume and Pattern of Investment of Households

Name of the Asset	NAME OF THE BLOCK		Average ₹ for both the blocks combined
	Bansdih	Reoti	
House	2518.70 (70.69)	2663.25 (81.61)	2575.98 (75.88)
Livestock	534.00 (15.01)	487.27 (15.10)	811.03 (15.05)
Thresher	19.75 (0.55)	5.00 (0.16)	12.37 (0.37)
Tubewell	154.75 (4.34)	-	77.38 (2.28)
Rahat	3.25 (0.09)	-	1.63 (0.05)
Well	244.25 (6.86)	78.50 (2.43)	161.38 (4.75)
Bank Balance	2.40 (0.07)	22.50 (0.70)	12.45 (0.37)
Others*	85.00 (2.39)	-	42.50 (1.25)
Total	3562.90 (100.00)	3226.52 (100.00)	3394.71 (100.00)

* Includes Flour Mill and Dhaikuli.

valued at ₹.2,519 constitutes about 71 per cent of the total investment stock with the average household; and at Reoti an average house is valued at ₹.2,663 with corresponding percentage as 82. Livestock, the next important item

of investment, accounts for about 15 per cent of the total value of assets with an average household, and means of irrigation account for only about 8 per cent. Total value of investment assets with an average household is estimated at Rs.3,395.

As a result of the neglect accorded to means of irrigation, only about 17 per cent of the land held by the sample households is irrigated (Table 3). This percentage

Table 3

Irrigatdd Area (in Acres) by Sources (Owned or Hired)

Means of irrigation	IRRIGATED AREA (in Acres)		Total
	Bansdih	Reoti	
Tubewell:			
a. Hired	31.27 (29.76)	22.86 (56.86)	54.13 (37.26)
b. Owned	1.24 (1.18)	-	1.24 (0.85)
Rahat	2.24 (2.13)	-	2.24 (1.54)
Well	17.64 (16.79)	16.34 (40.65)	33.98 (23.39)
Canal	27.73 (26.39)	-	27.73 (19.09)
Dhaikuli	11.24 (10.70)	1.00 (2.49)	12.24 (8.43)

Means of irrigation	IRRIGATED AREA (in Acres) Bansdih	Reoti	Total
Ponds and Tanks	4.50 (4.28)		4.50 (3.09)
Others*	9.22 (8.77)	-	9.22 (4.35)
Total Irrigated area	105.08 (100.00)	40.20 (100.00)	145.28 (100.00)
Total cultivated land	352	488	840

*Includes Charas, Daha.
Notes: 1. The average distance of canal from fields of the workers interviewed works out to 1.58 furlongs.
2. Figures in brackets are percentages to irrigated area.

is much higher for Bansdih (about 30 per cent), where irrigation is possible through a canal, than for Reoti (about 9 per cent only). Canal pushes up the percentage of irrigated area for Bansdih by about 9 points. Another explanation for relatively low percentage of irrigated area in Reoti is the reliance of households for irrigation on wells and their dependence on others for irrigation by tubewells. About 57 per cent of the irrigated area in Reoti is irrigated by hiring out tubewells (showing positive evidence of emergence of waterlordism) in comparison to about 30 per cent area in Bansdih. The reason why small cultivating households are not investing on means of irrigation in Reoti in contrast to

their counterparts in Bansdih, seems to be that Reoti is frequently affected by floods. The importance of flood prevention projects is, therefore, to be viewed not only in terms of the direct employment generated, or the land released for cultivation but also in terms of the incentive such projects would provide to small farmers to allocate their meagre resources in more productive as well as assured channels of investment.

For the reasons stated above, the annual income from agriculture of an average household in Bansdih is higher (Rs.1,196) than that in Reoti (Rs.874). In both the blocks the average household income from non-agricultural sources is higher in relation to that provided by agriculture—Rs.1,584 in Bansdih and Rs.1,682 in Reoti. Thus, the total annual income of an average household is Rs.2,780 in Bansdih and Rs.2,556 in Reoti. The per capita income for population in sample households works out annually to Rs.424 in Bansdih and Rs.372 in Reoti. The average level for two blocks combined is Rs.398. It needs, however, be pointed out that some of the respondents might have failed to draw a distinction between household and family income and might have included the earnings of family members currently living outside. Nearly 18 per cent of the working members of the family are reported to be working outside the block. It is, therefore,

just likely that the income earned by some or all such members is reported under household income which, in fact, would not be available for consumption or investment purposes of current units of the households and would, to that extent, lower the level of per capita income in the blocks.

But this fact should not depress the household income significantly as the annual financial liabilities of an average household in respect of education of children, seeds, loan repayments, marriage, births, deaths, illness, litigation etc., leaving aside expenses on such essential items as food and clothing, are reported to amount to Rs.1,264 in Bansdih and Rs.1,378 in Reoti. On a lower side assumption that the last two items would claim at least 50 per cent of the household budget, the household income, as reported to us, does not seem to be an overestimate.

Table 4 gives a break up of the financial liabilities of a household. It is striking that loan repayment involves about 67 per cent of the total annual financial liabilities. Another 3 per cent relates to litigation. Social and demographic events such as marriages, births, deaths, illness, etc., claim about 19 per cent. Education of children claims a bare 4 per cent leaving about 6 per cent for purchase of seeds and meeting expenses on fertilizers and irrigation.

The pattern is nearly identical for the two blocks except that loan repayment involves 31 per cent of the financial

Table 4

Annual Financial Liabilities of a Household
(in Rupees)

Items of expenditure	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE		Average for both the blocks combined
	Bansdih	Reoti	
Education of children	45.33 (3.58)	59.17 (4.29)	52.25 (3.95)
Seed, irrigation and fertilizers	88.10 (6.97)	80.38 (5.83)	84.24 (6.38)
Loan	666.50 (52.74)	1116.00 (81.00)	891.25 (67.47)
Marriage	384.60 (30.43)	29.00 (2.10)	206.80 (15.66)
Litigation	38.15 (3.02)	52.75 (3.83)	45.45 (3.44)
Others*	41.15 (3.26)	40.65 (2.95)	40.90 (3.10)
Total committed expenditure	1263.83 (100.00)	1377.95 (100.00)	1320.89 (100.00)
Income	2780.38	2555.87	2668.13

* Includes expenditure on birth, death, illness.

liabilities in Reoti as against 53 per cent in Bansdih. But in the former funds earmarked for marriage are only 2 per cent

of financial liabilities as against 30 per cent in Bansdih. Clearly, the difference in the incidence of loan repayment between Reoti and Bansdih could be explained in terms of greater volume of loans for marriage in the former.

II. Population Characteristics

Total population in sample households is 2,684. The average household in the two blocks has 6.7 members. The average size of household at Bansdih is only slightly lower (6.6) in comparison to that at Reoti (6.9). Demographic features of population are characteristic of a poor region. Thus, the sex-ratio is adverse to females : there being 778 females per 1,000 males. With 39 per cent of population below 15 years, the age pyramid too has a relatively broad base indicative, in terms of Sundbarg's classification, of a progressive population and also of adverse worker-dependent ratio(Table 5). For every 100 persons in the 'economically active age-group' (age-group 15-59) there are at least 85 in the dependent age-group. Marriage is nearly universal : 47 per cent of the population is 'currently' married and about 3 per cent is either widowed/divorced. Thus, the proportion of 'ever' married in the population is about 50 per cent.

Table 5

Age Composition

Age groups (in years.)	BLOCKS		Total
	Bansdih	Rooti	
Less than 15	511 (38.95)	543 (39.58)	1,054 (39.27)
15 - 35	420 (32.01)	435 (31.71)	855 (31.85)
35 - 59	289 (22.03)	306 (22.30)	595 (22.17)
Above 59	92 (7.01)	88 (6.41)	180 (6.71)
Total	1,312 (100.00)	1,372 (100.00)	2,684 (100.00)

Literacy and Education

Table 6 gives the literacy and educational level of the population. Most of the people (about 80 per cent) are illiterate. On the other hand, more literates constitute a lower proportion in the population (4 per cent) in comparison to those with Primary level education (about 7 per cent) or with High School level education (about 6 per cent). Those with education above High School level or with technical education constitute a bare 3 per cent of population.

Table 6

Literacy and Education Levels

Level of education	BLOCKS		Total
	Bansdih	Reoti	
Illiterate	1,062 (80.95)	1,092 (79.59)	2,154 (80.25)
Literate	50 (3.81)	54 (3.94)	104 (3.88)
Upto Primary	90 (6.86)	93 (6.78)	183 (6.82)
Upto High School	78 (5.94)	85 (6.19)	163 (6.07)
High School & above	31 (2.36)	47 (3.43)	78 (2.91)
Technical education	1 (0.08)	1 (0.07)	2 (0.07)
Total	1,312 (100.00)	1,372 (100.00)	2,684 (100.00)

Desire for Education and Training

Our population seems to have a utilitarian's approach to education. In spite of high levels of illiteracy, when asked if they wished to have education only about 38 per cent of the heads of households (33 per cent in Bansdih and 43 per cent in Reoti) responded in the affirmative. Of those who expressed a desire for education, about 68 per cent wanted education to equip themselves with some skill to obtain

employment and 11 per cent wanted education to help them in adopting modern practices in agriculture. Thus about 79 per cent of the population wants job-oriented or functional education. Only 5 per cent of the heads showed a preference for formal education while about 15 per cent wanted educational facilities not for themselves but for their children. Of those found in favour of education about 90 per cent consider that education would be helpful in improving their economic condition and job opportunity outside traditional agriculture.

Among those who did not wish for more education (about 62 per cent of the heads of households) nearly 66 per cent were found satisfied with their economic position. Of the remaining 24 per cent were old and 10 per cent expressed their inability to pursue education due to their poverty.

Nearly 24 per cent of our respondents in the sample households expressed a desire to undergo training. Of them, 46 per cent expressed a wish to learn 'any technical work' without specifying the area of specialisation. Nearly 9 per cent wanted to learn 'electrical engineering'; 12 per cent wanted to pick up traditional skills relating to carpentry, iron-smithy, pot-making, etc., about 9 per cent wanted to learn 'automobile repairing or driving'. The rest wanted

technical knowledge (once again without any specification) which might be helpful in raising agricultural productivity. Nearly 90 per cent of these persons expected an improvement in respect of employment opportunities elsewhere and income levels.

Among the 76 per cent of the households expressing no desire for training, about 80 per cent did not want training because they considered themselves fully employed and also satisfied with their present condition; about 17 per cent did not want training because of their old age and 3 per cent were too poor to bear the expenses involved.

Activity Status

Out of a population of 2,684 in the sample households, workers numbered 968 or about 36.1 per cent. This is slightly higher in comparison to the worker-participation rate for entire rural Ballia (about 28 per cent) according to the 1971 Census. Bulk of the labour force is male (about 83.5 per cent) and is drawn from the age-group 15-59 (about 88 per cent). The Census of India 1971 relating to rural Ballia gives almost identical figures regarding the age-sex composition of the workforce. According to it, the males in the labourforce constitute about 84.1 per cent while the age-

group 15-59 contributes about 84 per cent. Worker-participation rates are abnormally low for the age-group 0-14 years (about 2.5 per cent only). This might partly be due to under-reporting and partly to rigorous application of work criterion by our investigators. The participation rates for the age-group 15-35 years are 48.9 per cent; for age-group 35-59 years are 72.9 per cent and for persons in the age-groups above 60 years are 36.1 per cent.

Occupational Distribution

Table 7 gives the occupational distribution of the workers. About 60 per cent of the workers are in agriculture, either as cultivator or agricultural labourers. Those engaged in trade, commerce, animal husbandry, dairying and other services constitute the next important category comprising about 19 per cent of the total workers. The percentage of rural artisans comes to about 15 while that of unskilled non-agricultural workers is only about 6. A comparison of Tables 1 and 7 brings out that an occupational shift has occurred. While 71 per cent of the heads of the households desire their livelihood from agriculture, among total workers (including the heads) the corresponding percentage is 60— indicating a clear shift among the relatively young in favour of non-agricultural occupations.

Table 7

Occupational Distribution of Family Members

Occupation	BLOCKS		Total
	Bansdih	Reoti	
Cultivator	182 (35.55)	90 (19.74)	272 (28.10)
Agricultural Labour	112 (21.87)	195 (42.98)	307 (31.82)
Unskilled non-agricultural labour	24 (4.69)	34 (7.46)	58 (5.78)
Rural Artisan	104 (20.31)	41 (8.77)	145 (14.88)
Others*	90 (17.58)	96 (21.05)	186 (19.42)
Total	512 (100.00)	456 (100.00)	968 (100.00)

* Includes Shopkeepers, Milkmen, Service class and Jajmani.

Extent of Mobility

The shift in favour of non-agricultural occupations is accompanied with fairly high mobility rate. Table 8 shows that nearly 18 per cent of the household workers are in jobs outside the Block. Mostly people have to go out of the Block to get a job. Out of 177 persons who left their villages for job, 171 could get it only beyond the geographical area of the Block. Reoti population shows a higher degree of mobility in relation to that of Bansdih.

Table 8

Extent of Mobility

Extent of Mobility	NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED		Total
	Bansdih	Reoti	
Within the village	431 (84.18)	360 (78.95)	791 (81.71)
Outside the village but within the same village panchayat	-	3 (0.66)	3 (0.31)
Outside the village panchayat but within the same block	1 (0.20)	2 (0.44)	3 (0.31)
Outside the block	80 (15.62)	91 (19.95)	171 (17.67)
Total	512 (100.00)	456 (100.00)	968 (100.00)

We, thus, find that an overwhelming proportion of workers are still engaged in agriculture where the problem of unemployment is predominantly concealed and seasonal. An employment generation programme such as PIREP has, therefore, to be based on a correct assessment of employment needs of population in rural areas. The following chapter summarises our findings relating to employment-unemployment situation.

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Chapter IV

THE MAGNITUDE OF EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

I. Official Survey

The open unemployment in the form of complete idleness throughout the year is almost non-existent. The employment surveys conducted by the Block authorities relating to 1972-1973 and 1973-1974 show that the workers, who desired additional work, numbered 7,954 (20.5 per cent of the labour force) in the first year and 7,624 (19.1 per cent of the labour force) in the latter year. Of the total mandays available with these persons nearly 62 per cent were devoted to agricultural or non-agricultural work during 1972-73. During 1973-74, these activities could claim about 55.7 per cent of their mandays. Percentage of mandays for which there was no work was about 38 in 1972-73 and 44 in 1973-74. However, mandays without work do not reflect involuntary unemployment. Out of 38 per cent of the mandays without work during 1972-73, about 16 per cent were accounted for by voluntary idleness due to personal reasons and the unemployed mandays were then about 22 per cent. During 1973-74, out of the 44 per cent of the mandays reported as without work, voluntary idleness accounted for about 30 per cent leaving for involuntary unemployment only about 14

per cent of the available mandays. The sudden rise during 1973-74 in voluntary idleness in the context particularly of on-going PIREP appears rather suspect. An average worker requires additional employment for about 96 days and total number of mandays which thus remained involuntarily unutilised were 7,14,129 during November 1972 to October 1973. Period-wise breakup of unutilised mandays is given in Table 9.

Table 9

Period	Involuntarily unutilised mandays	Number of days for which an average worker remains unemployed
November 1972 to December 1972	1,24,662	16
Jan.'73-Feb.'73	1,14,599	15
Mar.'73-Apr.'73	1,39,493	18
May '73-June'73	1,23,452	17
July'73-Aug.'73	1,09,339	14
Sept.73-Oct.'73	97,584	13
Total	7,14,129	96

On the assumption that additional demand for 1,24,249 mandays would be generated under general developmental programmes of the Block, it was planned to provide for 5,89,880

mandays of additional employment under PIREP.

Information on extent of employment/unemployment has been collected in our survey at two levels: at the household level and then at the beneficiaries (whether registered or non-registered) level.

II. Household Survey

Out of 968 workers in the households, 52.31 per cent may be considered fully employed, despite their low income levels, in the sense that they are not willing and available for additional jobs. These workers are mostly engaged in non-agricultural activities and are largely independent workers, in trade, processing and transport. Included in this group are also permanent farm hands employed by others. At present, about 48 per cent of the workforce is available for additional employment. Most of these workers have their own cultivation, although at a very small scale. Hence, only a few among them are available for work throughout the year. A greater part would prefer to be provided with work in differing magnitudes during different seasons. Employment generation programmes, in this context, have to satisfy a rather difficult condition that the demand for labour in these projects should be able to adjust to the variations in

supply of labour in different seasons.

II.1. Surplus Time from Cultivation

Table 10 gives percentage of surplus mandays available from own cultivation during different seasons:

Table 10

Percentage of Surplus Mandays from Cultivation in Different Seasons

Season	BLOCK AND CROPS					
	Bansdih		Reoti		Bansdih and Reoti	
	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif
Pre-sowing	46.95	50.10	44.49	53.52	46.26	51.09
Sowing	72.95	64.80	73.05	61.35	72.05	63.76
Post-sowing	38.66	44.40	28.51	33.58	35.84	40.60
Harvesting	74.57	80.86	68.19	72.27	72.77	78.13
Off-season	44.63	25.49	62.93	48.80	51.63	33.16
Average	59.22	62.05	55.87	57.54	58.26	60.64

The cultivation of their own fields by these workers leaves nearly 59 per cent of their work-time unutilised. There is very little difference in this respect between the two Blocks—for Bansdih this percentage is about 61 while for Reoti it is about 57. Contrary to general belief, time utilisation pattern on marginal and small farms shows that pre-sowing and post-sowing seasons leave much lower percentage of unuti-

lised time in comparison to sowing and harvesting seasons. It needs be noted further that the rural economy throws up a wide variety of jobs during the off-season so that the percentage of unutilised mandays to that available is about 52 during Rabi and 33 during Kharif.

II.2. Frequency Distribution of Workers in Terms of Surplus Time

As workers differ considerably with regard to the magnitude of surplus time at their disposal we give in Table 11, their frequency distribution in terms of the surplus time.

Table 11

Frequency Distribution of Workers According to the Surplus Time as Percentage to that Available

Percentage of time available for other works	PERCENTAGE BREAK-UP OF WORKERS	
	R a b i	K h a r i f
80 - 90	8.75	16.67
70 - 80	17.50	17.93
60 - 70	20.00	26.93
50 - 60	23.75	17.93
40 - 50	13.75	7.69
30 - 40	13.75	5.13
Less than 30	2.50	7.72

Labour utilisation rate is higher during Rabi than under Kharif. About 46 per cent of the workers during Rabi, and 62

per cent during Kharif report that more than 60 per cent of their available time remains unutilised. It is these workers who deserve priority in employment oriented programmes in the short run and provide a target group for mobilisation with a view to bring out a structural change in the rural economy in the long run.

III. Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries (those engaged in PIREP) were also asked to report about the extent of utilisation/non-utilisation of their labour time for the period preceding the commencement of the PIREP, i.e., for 1971-72. Table 12 summarises information supplied by the beneficiaries.

Eight out of the 71 registered beneficiaries and 12 out of the 79 non-registered beneficiaries interviewed were unemployed. Thus, the unemployed among the beneficiaries constituted about 15 per cent. This could be compared with the percentage of workers in the households (8.75 in Rabi and 16.67 in Kharif) who have reported in 1975 that 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the time available for work with them remains unutilised.

Thus, the information summarised in Table 12 relates to 68 registered and 67 non-registered beneficiaries. All

these beneficiaries are agricultural labourers and report cultivation as their mainstay. It may be noted that about 54 per cent mandays of the registered beneficiaries and 57

Table 12

Season-wise Time Utilisation/Non-utilisation Pattern of Registered and Non-registered Beneficiaries

Season	PERCENTAGE OF MANDAYS UNUTILISED OF THE BENEFICIARIES					
	Registered			Non-registered		
	Age-groups			Age-groups		
	15-35	35 +	All	15-35	35 +	All
Pre-sowing	47.71	43.32	45.94	47.84	65.00	52.82
Sowing	59.62	52.84	56.82	65.34	75.00	60.70
Post-sowing	69.56	63.48	67.04	75.76	30.00	69.58
Harvesting	40.81	47.63	43.69	49.56	32.50	38.31
Off-season	85.70	60.00	72.72	93.08	90.00	87.92
Total	55.85	51.17	53.69	61.28	59.00	57.25

per cent of the mandays of non-registered beneficiaries remained unutilised in their normal sphere of economic participation. This may be compared with what the household workers report in 1975—that participation in cultivation alone leaves 59 per cent of their mandays surplus.

Beneficiaries in the age-group 15-35 years consistently report a higher degree of non-utilisation in relation to those who are 35 years and above. This has significance for

restructuring the labour force.

III.1. Work Outside the Normal Sphere of Economic Activity

Beneficiaries were also asked if during the periods of non-availability of work in their normal sphere of economic activity, they worked outside and for how many days. Table 13 gives, by seasons, the percentage of available mandays for

Table 13

Surplus Mandays Available from Cultivation and Their Utilisation Elsewhere by Agricultural Seasons

Seasons	REGISTERED			NON-REGISTERED		
	Mandays surplus from culti-vation	Mandays worked else-where	Mandays remai-ning un utili-sed	Mandays surpus from culti-vation	Mandays worked else-where	Mandays remai-ning un utili-vation
Pre-sowing	45.94	11.25	34.69	52.82	33.39	19.43
Sowing	56.82	10.00	46.82	60.70	22.67	38.03
Post-sowing	67.04	12.50	54.54	69.58	27.00	42.58
Harve-sting	43.69	15.00	28.69	38.31	11.17	27.14
Off-season	72.72	65.00	7.72	87.92	-	87.92
Total	53.69	20.00	33.69	57.25	19.84	37.41

which the beneficiaries worked outside their normal sphere of activity.

III.2. Unemployment/Under-employment

Both registered and non-registered workers could get work outside their normal activity to the extent of 20 per cent of the mandays available. This leaves, in the case of the former, about 34 per cent and, in the case of the latter, about 37 per cent, of the total mandays unutilised. The average number of days for which additional work needs be created is about 126 in a year. The percentage of mandays unutilised fluctuates markedly between agricultural seasons. The off-season work opportunities do not seem to be equally available to all. While the registered beneficiaries have reported 65 per cent utilisation of their work-time during off-season, the non-registered workers could not get any work. The reasons for this peculiar phenomenon, however, could not be ascertained.

About 75 per cent of the beneficiaries account for their unemployment in terms of lack of adequate/alternative job opportunities and low mobility due to advanced age.

III.3. Availability of the Unemployed/Underemployed

We have noted above that marked variation between

different seasons in respect of surplus labour time for which work has to be provided, involves a serious problem in organisation of work expansion programme. If, however, what the beneficiaries report could be generalised, this should not pose any problem. This is because an overwhelming proportion of the beneficiaries, (77 per cent of the Registered and about 82 per cent of the non-registered) want work opportunities to be created throughout the year and are prepared to leave their present jobs. The others want jobs to supplement their present gainful occupation only for part of the year during different seasons.

IV. Conclusions

We, thus, find that (i) incidence of open unemployment in the sense of no job attachment is rather low—official survey as well as our household survey do not reveal it—yet the beneficiaries reporting for the year immediately preceding the commencement of the PIREP disclose that 15 per cent of them were unemployed. (ii) Workers, however, desire additional work opportunities to be created, as cultivation leaves unutilised a considerable part of available labour time. According to official sources, about 19-20 per cent of the workers desire additional work opportunities. Our household survey, on the other hand, discloses that the percentage of

workers available for job expansion programmes is about 48. (iii) Surplus time for other works available with these 48 per cent of the workers is estimated at 53-60 per cent of the total available time. Thus, agriculture is capable of providing full-time employment for only a little more than half of the working time during a year. However, not all of the other half is available for employment outside agriculture. As our household survey does not reflect the exact proportion of labour time which would be supplied for other works, we have to rely on the responses from the beneficiaries. (iv) After allowing for the work which the beneficiaries are able to obtain outside their normal employment activity, the extent of unemployment is estimated to range between 34-37 per cent. This may be compared with the official estimates of unemployment ranging between 14-22 per cent. (v) It needs be decided if employment-generation schemes have to play predominantly a supplemental role or to contribute to a permanent structural change in the rural economy. If conceived in the former sense, these schemes shall have to be devised under the constraints set by the fluctuations in labour supply between different agricultural seasons and shall perpetuate a structure of the economy and demand measures which run counter to the efforts directed at raising productivity and ensuring more effective resource use. On the other hand, the fact that an overwhelming proportion of the

beneficiaries are inclined to leave their present jobs for employment elsewhere suggests that rural economy has reached the threshold for structural transformation, and rural population is eagerly awaiting it. If true, the criteria for selecting projects under PIREP should be the relative effectiveness of alternative projects in introducing permanent structural change in the rural economy.

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Chapter V

PIREP : AN EVALUATION

Now we have reached a stage to analyse (i) the extent to which implementation has conformed to the approved proposals under PIREP both in respect of the Project-structure and in respect of time-scheduling; (ii) its impact on employment and the wage rates; (iii) social and economic background of the beneficiaries and (iv) the response it has evoked in the rural population.

I. The Projects

Projects under the PIREP were estimated to cost about 54 lakhs. Major part of this amount was earmarked for Road construction, Pisci-culture tanks, Wells, Bundh and Levelling, about Rs.42.76 lakhs (see Appendix 1). Table 14 shows that 64 per cent of the total proposed expenditure was to be devoted to road construction, 23 per cent on pisciculture tanks, 6 per cent on wells and Bundh each, and only 1 per cent on levelling. Correspondingly, of the total mandays for which work was planned to be created, about 54 per cent had to be on roads; 30 per cent on pisciculture tanks, 8 per cent on Bundh and 6 per cent on wells. At the implementation level, however, these priorities have not been maintained.

Of the total expenditure made so far, 73 per cent (against the planned 64 per cent) has gone on road construction and

Table 14

Structure of PIREP in Terms of Distribution of Mandays and Financial Outlays over Various Schemes

Block	Project	Proposed utilisation pattern of mandays (Estimated)	Actual utilisation pattern of mandays	Proposed expenditure pattern (%)	Actual expenditure pattern
Reoti	Road	51.63	73.64	61.37	78.14
	Tank	38.42	7.78	29.89	5.68
	Levelling	0.63	0.67	0.55	0.46
	Well	9.32	17.91	8.19	15.72
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bansdih	Road	55.42	62.64	66.18	69.77
	Tank	23.65	22.99	17.56	16.63
	Levelling	2.37	-	1.54	-
	Well	4.21	3.96	4.57	6.32
	Bundh	14.35	10.41	10.15	7.28
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Combined	Road	53.75	66.93	64.03	73.23
	Tank	30.18	17.05	23.08	12.10
	Levelling	1.60	0.26	1.09	0.19
	Well	6.47	9.41	6.19	10.21
	Bundh	8.00	6.35	5.61	4.27
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

only 12 per cent (against the planned 23 per cent) has gone on pisciculture tanks. Again, works on Bundh have been neglected relatively to well construction. Similarly, road

construction has absorbed 67 per cent of the total mandays for which work has been created upto April 1975 (as against the planned 54 per cent) while pisciculture have provided for only 17 per cent (as against the planned 30 per cent). Thus, the structure of PIREP in terms of weightage given to alternative projects was tilted in favour of supplemental work projects rather than work projects designed to introduce structural transformation in the rural economy, even at the formulation stage. At the implementation level, this distortion has been further enlarged due to the relative neglect accorded to construction of Bundhs and pisciculture tanks, over roads and wells. It may be observed that the structure of the PIREP has been retained at Bansdih and distorted at Reoti Block.

Table 15 gives the cost-component (labour and material) of various projects for each Block. It may be noted that the projects in the two blocks were not formulated on the basis of uniform standards with respect to labour and material costs components. For example, the estimated ratio for labour-material costs for road construction at Reoti was 59:41 while at Bansdih it was 73:27. This ratio for pisciculture tanks was 89:11 at Reoti and 96:4 at Bansdih. For wells, labour-material costs ratio was 60:40 at Reoti and 70:30 at Bansdih. The overall ratio between the labour and material costs for

Table 15

Cost Component (Estimated and Actual) of Projects under PIREP

Block	Projects	LABOUR COST AS PROPORTION TO TOTAL COST (Percent)			
		All Projects in the Block		Sample Projects	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
REOTI	Road	59.15	62.92	55.47	90.34
	Tank	88.81	100.00	89.07	100.00
	Levelling	81.95	100.00	-	-
	Well	60.00	59.47	60.00	59.98
BANSDIH	Road	67.03	64.75	60.00	100.00
	Tank	91.72	97.92	100.00	100.00
	Levelling	95.72	100.00	-	-
	Well	60.08	58.34	-	-
	Bundh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
COMBINED	Road	67.03	64.75	57.12	91.28
	Tank	91.72	97.92	96.07	100.00
	Levelling	95.72	100.00	-	-
	Well	60.08	58.34	60.00	59.98
	Bundh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	ALL PROJECTS	76.94	69.68	-	-

the projects covered here (Road, Tank, Levelling, Well, Bundh) was estimated to be 68:32 at Reoti and 81:19 at Bansdih and 77:23 for both the Blocks.

In implementation, the ratio between labour-material costs has been lowered to 70:30. This can obviously be expected to have reduced the volume of additional direct

employment created under PIREP. It may also be noted that the actual implementation has reduced the gap between Reoti and Bansdih Block in respect of relative share of labour and material components. While the overall tendency has been for the material component to rise relatively to labour, in respect of pisciculture tanks material component has fallen from the estimated 8 per cent to about 2 per cent. It is also striking that the construction of bunds with the objective of reclaiming land for purposes of cultivation was to be, and has been, done with no material component.

Table 15 also gives information relating to the specific projects drawn in our sample. It is instructive to compare how the implementation of the sample projects studied by us differs from the overall implementation, as reported by the Block authorities for the entire Block. The projects for road construction drawn in our sample were formulated on the assumption that the ratio between labour-material costs would be 57:43. Implementation upto 1974, shows that the labour component has been raised from 57 per cent to about 91 per cent. Pisciculture tanks were estimated to be constructed with 96:4 as the ratio for labour-material costs. In actual implementation, upto 1974, material costs were totally eroded. In respect of wells and Bunds, the ratio could be adhered to in actual practice. This raises serious doubts

about the durability of the assets created under the PIREP.

The speed with which work on different schemes has progressed upto April 1975 has been slower than the stipulated. Thus, of the total financial outlays for the entire duration of the PIREP, only 50 per cent could be utilised upto April 1975 and of the total mandays for which work was planned to be created, only 51 per cent could be achieved(Table 16). It is not known how the shortfall could have been bridged within the remaining six months for which PIREP was to last.

The rate at which work has progressed on different projects has been disparate. Thus, in respect of construction of wells, nearly 83 per cent of the financial outlays for the purpose were utilised. Mandays for which work could actually be created constituted 74 per cent of the total sought to be created under the scheme. In respect of progress of work, road construction scheme came next to wells, with 57 per cent of the financial outlays utilised and 63 per cent of the planned mandays of work created. Of the funds allotted for constructing Bunds, only 38 per cent could be utilised and 40 per cent of the estimated mandays of work could be created. Development of pisciculture tanks has been neglected most. Only 26 per cent of the funds allotted to it could be utilised and about 29 per cent of the planned mandays

of work could be created.

Table 16

Block	Project	Percentage of actual mandays to estimate for completion of work	Percentage of actual labour cost to estimate for completion of work	Percentage of actual expenditure over raw material to the estimated	Percentage of total actual cost to the estimated
REOTI	Road	64.21	62.63	53.44	58.88
	Tank	9.11	9.89	-	8.78
	Levelling	47.62	47.62	-	38.55
	Well	86.50	87.96	89.91	88.74
	ALL PROJECTS	45.02	43.84	51.40	46.24
BANSDIH	Road	62.92	50.85	70.06	56.04
	Tank	54.10	51.24	30.40	50.35
	Levelling	-	-	-	-
	Well	52.38	59.17	106.99	73.51
	Bandh	40.40	38.14	-	38.14
	ALL PROJECTS	55.67	48.67	71.11	53.17
COMBINED	Road	63.47	55.31	61.22	57.26
	Tank	28.80	28.03	6.59	26.26
	Levelling	8.31	9.06	-	8.67
	Well	74.11	75.13	95.73	82.53
	Bundh	40.40	38.14	-	38.14
	ALL PROJECTS	50.96	46.70	60.02	50.06

Information relating to the sample projects confirms the above. Mandays for which work could actually be created constituted about 90 per cent of the planned in respect of well construction programme. The corresponding percentages in respect of road construction, tanks, and Bundhs are

respectively, 47, 43 and 35. The shortfall in attainment of targets is higher in respect of sample projects in comparison to attainments at the Block level.

II. Market

This section highlights the role of alternative agencies in providing information about job-opportunities under PIREP and the nature of labour response to the latter. Discussion rests largely on the responses of the sample workers drawn from selected projects under PIREP, designated in this Report as Beneficiaries. Where necessary, either for purposes of comparison or due to gaps in information furnished by the Beneficiaries, information gathered on household schedule is also utilised. Primarily, our interest lies in understanding the considerations that have weighed with the Beneficiaries in reporting for work under PIREP without getting themselves formally registered for employment or not reporting for work, though formally registered. To us, these aspects appear as two sides of the same phenomenon determining the nature of labour supply—the degree of correspondence between the worker anticipation in regard to job prospects and the real situation.

We also wish to assess whether the working of PIREP has

actually benefited the class of people for whom it has been conceived. This is done by comparing the socio-economic characteristics of the Beneficiaries with that of our population (small peasants, agricultural labourers and rural artisans studied in chapter III).

About 84 per cent of the registered and 79 per cent of the unregistered Beneficiaries reported that they got the information from the village level worker (VLW) and 'Gram Pradhan'. The others came to know of PIREP either through friends and relatives, or incidentally through gossip.

One major consideration determining the labour supply to PIREP appears to have been the extent to which available labour-time remains unutilised in 'normal' spheres of economic activity. In chapter IV, we noted that the age-group 15-35 years reported a higher degree of non-utilisation in relation to those who are 35 years and above. The age-structure of the Beneficiaries is accordingly tilted in favour of the relatively young. In the sample population, the age-group 15-35 years constitutes about 52 per cent of the total adult population (population above age 15 years) whereas among the Beneficiaries this age-group (15-35 years) constitutes about 64 per cent.

The second consideration which seems to have shaped the supply of labour to PIREP is the relative preference accorded to work inside and outside agriculture. This is revealed through reasons advanced for non-registration and for not reporting to work despite registration.

About 65 per cent of those who worked under PIREP without getting themselves formally registered pointed out that they were not certain that the work opportunities, when created, would not conflict with their own agricultural operations. About 16 per cent clearly stated that they did not have any liking for the nature of jobs created, but in the absence of better alternatives had taken up the work. Thus, about 81 per cent of the unregistered Beneficiaries had their first preference for work within agriculture. The others considered the wages relatively low (8 per cent) and the rest explained their position in terms of personal and domestic problems.

On the other hand are the registered who did not work under PIREP. As noted earlier, about 75 per cent of them explained it in terms of distaste for work outside agriculture or 'attachment' to bigger farmers. About 12 per cent did not find the wages sufficiantly attractive and the rest (13 per cent) could not work due to personal and domestic problems.

Thus, 81 per cent of the unregistered Beneficiaries and about 75 per cent of registered Beneficiaries who did not report for work under PIREP due to conflict with agricultural operations[1] have shown their first preference in favour of work within agriculture.

However, the preference given to agriculture seems to be associated with a sense of security born out of either continued association, over long periods, with the employers in agricultural sector, or possession of howsoever small parcels of land. It is, indeed, striking that about 77 per cent of the registered and 82 per cent of the unregistered Beneficiaries have shown their willingness to leave their agricultural occupation in favour of wage employment outside agriculture, provided they are assured of stability. It, thus, turns out that it is not preference for agricultural work as such but the tenure of employment outside agriculture--whether permanent or temporary--which significantly determines the supply of labour outside agricultural sector.

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1. The possibility of such a conflict is not altogether ruled out when one considers the absorption under PIREP after the registration of a person. On an average, a person had to wait for a little over one year for getting work under PIREP. Incidentally, the persons aged 15-35 years had to wait for a little less (about 11 months) than those aged 35 years above (about 16 months).

Mobility

It is against this background that the negligible impact of PIREP on worker mobility can be appreciated. Out of the 150 Beneficiaries, 12 have come from outside the Block. Out of these 12, only 3 had been attracted to the area due to the prospects of obtaining work under PIREP. They had been working as labourers outside their villages for long and were on the look out for an opportunity to return. All the three had got themselves registered.

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Labour Employed under PIREP

Let us now assess whether the working of PIREP has actually benefited the class of people for whom it has been formulated.

About 6 per cent of the Beneficiaries have been drawn from the cultivating households. All the others have been drawn from the households of agricultural labourers and landless labourers. As against this, 32 per cent of the sample households could be classified as cultivating. Table 17 gives us the necessary information.

All the Beneficiaries belonging to cultivating households are in Reoti Block. They report having more than 5

acres of land. Those who have been classified as landless labourers also own some land. The number of such persons

Table 17

Beneficiaries by Their Family Occupation

Family Occupation	Registered Beneficiaries (%)	Unregistered Beneficiaries (%)	Sample population
Cultivation	-	9 (11.39)	127 (31.75)
Landless Labour	47 (66.20)	31 (39.24)	159 (39.75)
Agricultural Labour	24 (33.80)	38 (48.10)	
Rural Artisans and others	-	1 (1.27)	114 (28.50)
Total	71 (100.00)	79 (100.00)	400 (100.00)

is 24 among the registered Beneficiaries and 48 among the unregistered Beneficiaries. More than 90 per cent of them own land less than 2.5 acres. The proportion of sample households owning less than 2.5 acres is 70 per cent. The average size of landholding for the registered Beneficiaries is 0.37 and for the non-registered ones, 0.86 acres.

Annual average income of the households of Beneficiaries is slightly lower in relation to that of the sample households.

(Table 18). At Bansdih, the annual income of an average household of a registered Beneficiary is Rs.2,081 and that of an unregistered Beneficiary is Rs.2,501. This could be

Table 18

Annual Income of the Average Beneficiary's Household (Rupees)

Average annual income	REGISTERED UNDER PIREP			NOT REGISTERED UNDER PIREP		
	Reoti	Bansdih	Reoti and Bansdih combined	Reoti	Bansdih	Reoti and Bansdih combined
Income from cultivation (Rs.)	728.85	139.67	604.01	1071.63	840.67	983.92
Income from other sources (Rs.)	1407.69	1941.56	1746.06	1331.63	1660.00	1456.33
Total income (Rs.)	2136.54	2081.23	2101.48	2403.26	2500.67	2440.25

compared with the annual average income of a sample household of Rs.2,780. At Reoti, too, the average annual income of the household of both registered and unregistered Beneficiaries

Rs.2,137 and Rs.2,403, respectively, is lower than that of the sample households—Rs.2,556. A fact which may be noted is that the average annual income of the unregistered Beneficiaries is higher (Rs.2,440) than that of the registered (Rs.2,101).

Table 19 which gives annual financial liabilities of a beneficiary's household also reveals relatively depressed

Table 19

Annual Financial Liabilities of a Beneficiary's Household(Rupees)

Item of expenditure	REGISTERED UNDER PIREP			NOT REGISTERED UNDER PIREP		
	Reoti	Bansdih	Reoti and Bansdih combined	Reoti	Bansdih	Reoti and Bansdih combined
Children's education	38.65 (3.22)	24.89 (2.43)	29.93 (2.75)	46.33 (3.45)	32.00 (1.78)	40.89 (2.95)
On seed	82.50 (6.88)	27.67 (2.70)	47.75 (4.39)	122.96 (9.15)	83.67 (4.67)	108.04 (7.78)
Loan	1028.65 (85.73)	727.60 (71.04)	837.85 (76.96)	712.24 (53.00)	779.67 (43.47)	737.85 (53.16)
Marriage	15.38 (1.28)	194.44 (18.98)	128.87 (11.84)	294.90 (21.95)	800.00 (44.61)	360.13 (25.95)
Litigation	-	8.89 (0.87)	5.63 (0.52)	108.16 (8.05)	11.67 (0.65)	71.52 (5.15)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Others*	34.62 (2.89)	40.78 (3.98)	38.52 (3.54)	59.18 (4.40)	85.50 (4.32)	69.56 (5.01)
Total	1199.80 (100.00)	1024.27 (100.00)	1083.55 (100.00)	1343.77 (100.00)	1793.51 (100.00)	1327.99 (100.00)

* Others include expenditure on birth, sickness, death of family members.

economic position of the registered beneficiaries. In overall terms, however, the picture conforms to that presented in Table 4, relating to the sample population.

The socio-economic background of the Beneficiaries, thus, appears closely to correspond to the socio-economic characteristics of the population as revealed by the study of sample households. Almost all the indicators reflect that the beneficiaries have more depressed economic position, in comparison to the average for the general population. However, as between the registered and unregistered Beneficiaries, the latter appear to be better off.

III. Employment

Out of 968, who reported to be in labour force in household sample study about 9 per cent (87) got themselves

registered for additional work under PIREP. This needs be compared with our findings (chapter IV) relating to the incidence of unemployment, as reported by the Beneficiaries, of around 16 per cent; official estimates regarding the proportion of workers desiring additional job opportunities (19-20 per cent.).

Low registration, however, is only a reflection of lack of adaptation of rural population to the formal procedures. Many of the members of the households who were unemployed or desirous of additional work did not get themselves registered and actually reported for work under PIREP at its commencement. When we consider this category along with those who got themselves registered, the proportion of persons desirous for work under PIREP rises to about 15 per cent (147). Thus, as revealed by Household Schedule, almost all the unemployed welcomed PIREP and hoped to be benefited by it.

However, all those who got themselves registered did not report for work under PIREP. And again, all those who took up work under PIREP didnot continue with it for the entire duration of the Project. The percentage among the Registered under PIREP of those who reported for work was about 72 only. Thus, the percentage of household labour force, which actually got benefited by 'works' under PIREP

was reduced to 13 as against the 15 per cent who hoped to be benefited.

A number of reasons have been advanced by those among the Registered who did not report for work under PIREP. Seventy five per cent of them attribute their failure to report to work, to distaste for work outside agriculture and attachment to bigger cultivators. About 13 per cent give domestic problems and illness as reasons for not reporting for work. The rest of the 12 per cent did not find wages sufficiently attractive.

The average number of days for which the registered and the unregistered workers could expect (on the basis of the mandays of work required for completing the project they happened to have joined) to be employed works out to 127 per worker. Surprisingly, it is almost identical to our own estimate of 126 days in a year for which additional work needs be created for a worker (chapter IV) and in excess of the official estimate of 96 days per worker. But both the registered and the unregistered workers did not avail fully of the opportunities provided. The actual average number of days for which a worker, whether registered or unregistered, worked under PIREP is estimated at 60, or 47.2 per cent of that provided. The average number of days actually worked as a percentage of the average number of days

actually worked as a percentage of the average number of days for which work was provided, is much lower for the unregistered (36) in comparison to the registered (58).

Information collected on Questionnaire Schedule meant for Direct Beneficiaries in this regard is provided in Table 20. Sample Beneficiaries confirm that the mandays worked by

Table 20

Percentage of Mandays Worked to the Mandays for Which Work was Provided, by an Average Beneficiary

Period	PERCENTAGE OF MANDAYS WORKED TO THE MANDAYS FOR WORK WAS AVAILABLE					
	Beneficiaries Not registered			Beneficiaries Registered		
	15-35	35+	All	15-35	35+	All
1972-73	28.85	-	28.85	62.78	-	62.78
1973-74	65.03	72.71	69.32	62.37	94.66	66.00
1972-74	45.73	39.31	42.90	62.45	45.95	64.14

an average Beneficiary have been far low in relation to the mandays for which work under PIREP was provided. The registered Beneficiaries here too report a higher percentage of mandays for which they worked (64.14) as against the non-registered Beneficiaries who worked for about 43 per cent of the mandays for which work was provided one very encouraging

aspect is that the degree of participation is revealed to be higher for all age-groups in the year 1973-74 in comparison to 1972-73, the year of commencement of PIREP.

About 43 per cent of the Beneficiaries (Registered and Unregistered Combined) gave conflict with personal cultivation as the reason for having worked for a duration shorter than that for which work was provided. We have already pointed to this aspect of the problem when we noted in chapter IV that in the particular circumstances of the agriculturally dominated economy, employment generation programmes have to satisfy a rather difficult condition that the time-scheduling of demand for labour in these projects should correspond to the variation in the supply of labour in different seasons. About 15 per cent of the Beneficiaries explained this gap in terms of illness and other domestic problems. About 12 per cent of them attributed it to low wages.Only about 3 per cent relate this gap to distance of work site from their place of residence. The low percentage of Beneficiaries giving "distance" as a reason can be appreciated in terms of the fact that average distance of work-sites is only slightly greater than 1 Km., to be precise, it is 1.17 Km., while the workers are willing to go upto a distance of 5 Kms.for work under PIREP. The others (about 27 per cent) constitute a miscellaneous group.

This gap between the actual and the provided work-days would remain a problem as long as the rural working force is not convinced that this would open up a permanent alternative source of living. This is evidenced in the response of 77 per cent of the Registered and 82 per cent of Unregistered Beneficiaries who want work opportunities to be created throughout the year and are prepared to leave their present occupation. This again reinforces our conclusion that employment generation programmes, to be effective, have to be so conceived as to be more durable/continuous than those conceived under PIREP.

IV. Wages

Wage rate per day admissible to a worker under PIREP is Rs.4.00. Average wage per day reported to have been received by Beneficiaries at Reoti ranges from Rs.3.20 to Rs.3.44 depending on whether they are registered for work under PIREP or not. At Bansdih too, the Registered Beneficiaries, on an average, reported to have received Rs.3.98 per day of work while the unregistered ones got Rs.3.61 per day. For Reoti-Bansdih combined, the average wage rate per day, reported by the registered Beneficiaries is Rs.3.71 and by the unregistered Beneficiaries, Rs.3.52, against the stipulated wage rate of Rs.4.00.

The wage rate actually paid to the worker, although lower than the stipulated, is higher in comparison to that paid by private employers or other public agencies as is evident from Table 21.

Table 21

Wage: Rate, Per Day, Inside and Outside the PIREP

Projects	WAGE RATE INSIDE PIREP AS REPORTED BY BENEFICIARIES		WAGE RATE OUTSIDE PIREP	
	Registered	Unregistered	Private	Public
Road	3.76	3.48	3.34	3.29
Levelling	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.80
Well	3.82	3.53	3.59	4.00
Tank	3.67	3.52	3.59	3.25
Bundh	3.91	3.88	3.83	2.96
Average for all Projects	3.71	3.52	3.37	3.19

It is rather surprising that public employment agencies except in the case of well construction, consistently pay lower wages in comparison to private employers. Marginal wage benefits for work under PIREP are only slight for the unregistered workers. In certain cases, the wage rate paid under PIREP is lower for them in comparison to wage paid by private employers (well, tank). Even the registered beneficiaries on well construction report getting lower

wages in comparison to that paid by other public employment agencies.

Nearly 82 per cent of the Registered Beneficiaries and 89 per cent of the unregistered Beneficiaries felt that the daily wage under PIREP is inadequate. Most of the Beneficiaries give more than one reason for their view. Most common reasons advanced by the Beneficiaries for considering the wages inadequate are that work involves removal of relatively hard soil, and carrying it to a longer distance. However, one major reason which has not come out in the responses of the Beneficiaries appears to be the practice of comparing the wage rates under PIREP, with the wage rate prevailing for different agricultural operations on which they are generally engaged. Wage rates for watering the fields, ploughing, and harvesting are higher in the sample villages (ranging between ₦.4 to 7 per day) in relation to the daily wages under PIREP. Undoubtedly, wage rate under PIREP is substantially higher in comparison to the off-season prevalent wage which hovers around ₦.3 per day, yet opinion in regard to adequacy or inadequacy of a wage rate is shaped by what a worker considers normal rate of reward for labour. And normal in this case is the rate of reward for labour in major agricultural operations. Workers, therefore, have expressed a desire that the daily wages under PIREP should be raised to ₦.6.

About 36 Beneficiaries reported that they accepted work under PIREP even at lower wages. Nearly 50 per cent of them explained this in terms of lack of alternative opportunities and/or continuous availability of work for a longer duration of time under PIREP. About 33 per cent accepted work under PIREP, because of nearness of the work site, and others due to fixed working hours and no arbitrary deductions.

At present, the practice is to make payment fully in cash. About 67 per cent of the Beneficiaries, however, desire that payment should be partly in cash and partly in kind. Others want that payment should be made exclusively in cash.

V. Conclusion

1. As it is formulated, PIREP emphasises projects which seek to supplement work-opportunities available in the rural economy. Projects which could provide continuing employment outside agriculture have been relatively neglected. At implementation, the exigencies have led to further accentuation of this imbalance.

2. Aggregate picture, as disclosed by official records, shows that the share of labour in total costs has

gone down from the planned 77 per cent to about 70 per cent. But our study of sample projects shows that labour share in total costs was substantially raised during implementation in respect of roads and pisciculture tanks, whereas in respect of bunds and wells it was left undisturbed. This casts doubt on the durability of the projects.

3. The relative share of labour and material costs has not been uniform for similar projects in the two Blocks.

4. Upto April 1975, only 50 per cent of the total funds for PIREP could be utilised; the percentage of employment generated (in mandays) to total estimated came only to 51. The work projects, for various reasons, have progressed at a speed slower than desired/planned. The progress of work on bunds and pisciculture tanks has lagged much behind that on roads and wells.

5. The extent of unemployment/underemployment experienced by a person and his expectations in respect of security of job tenure seem to have significantly influenced the labour supply for schemes under PIREP.

6. Combining the registered and the unregistered, we note that PIREP has been able to cover nearly all those who could be classified as unemployed in our household study. This, however, excludes a far greater proportion of those who want additional work for part of the year only. Yet lack of correspondence in the time-scheduling of demand for labour under PIREP with the agricultural slack seasons prevented both the registered and non-registered alike from participating in the projects for the entire period of their duration.

7. The average daily wage which is reported to have been received by the Beneficiaries is lower than the stipulated, particularly at Reoti Block. The non-registered workers report a lower wage than the registered.

8. An overwhelming proportion of workers considers the wage rate inadequate. This appears to be due to the tendency among the workers to compare the wage rate under PIREP with that which they get for major agricultural operations. In this context the wage rate under PIREP is certainly lower. But both in comparison to the prevailing wage rate during the slack season and also in comparison to wages paid by other private and public agencies for similar work, the wage

rate under PIREP is higher. This question, however, needs to be carefully examined particularly because such considerations as nearness of work sites, absence of arbitrary deductions and fixed working hours have prompted workers to join PIREP even at lower wages.

9. In terms of the selected socio-economic indicators, the Beneficiaries have been drawn from more depressed socio-economic background than is true for an average household in our population. As between the registered and the unregistered, the latter incidentally appear to be better off. PIREP has thus directly benefited the target population.

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Appendix I

Project-wise Information Relating to Estimates and Achievements upto April 1975

Block	Projects	MANDAYS FOR COMPLETION OF WORK		LABOUR COST FOR COMPLETION OF WORK (Rs.)		EXPENDITURE OVER RAW MATERIALS (Rs.)		TOTAL COST (Rs.)	
		Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
REOTI	Road	173700	111529	694800	435174	479900	256454	1174700	691628
	Tank	129250	11731	508000	50238	64000	-	572000	50238
	Levelling	2125	1012	8500	4048	2000	-	10500	4048
	Well	31360	27127	94080	82756	62720	56391	156800	139147
	ALL	336435	151449	1305380	572216	608620	312845	1914000	885061
BANSDIH	Road	235525	148188	1140704	580016	422827	296237	1563531	876253
	Tank	100522	54382	397162	203491	17700	5381	414862	208872
	Levelling	10050	-	36200	-	-	-	36200	
	Well	17892	9372	75600	44731	32400	34664	108000	79395
	Bund	60963	24628	239855	91478	-	-	239855	91478
	ALL	424952	236570	1889521	919716	472927	336282	2362448	1255998
REOTI & BANSDIH COMBINED	Road	409225	259717	1835504	1015190	902727	552691	2738231	1567881
	Tank	229772	66163	905162	253729	81700	5381	986862	259110
	Levelling	12175	1012	44700	4048	2000	-	46700	4048
	Well	49252	36499	169680	127487	95120	91055	264800	218542
	Bund	60963	24628	239855	91478	-	-	239855	91478
	ALL	761387	388019	3194901	1491932	1081547	649127	4276448	2141059

प्रायोगिक गहन ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना

परिवार सम्बन्धी प्रश्नावली

वी० बी० सिंह

एम० ए०., पी० एच० डी०, डी० लिट०

अवैतनिक निदेशक

गिरि इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ इक्नामिक डेवेलपमेण्ट एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स, लखनऊ

१९७५

अन्वेषक का नाम.....

तारीख.....

परिवार सम्बन्धी प्रश्नावली

भाग १ : जाँच में सम्मिलित परिवारों की शिनाख्त

१. नाम

२. गाँव

३. ब्लाक

४. जिला

भाग २ : परिवारिक विशेषतायें

१. पेशा

२. उद्योग

३. जोत

४. सिंचाई के साधन

सिंचाई के साधन	साधनों की तादाद/दूरी	सिंचित क्षेत्र
ट्यूववेल		
रहट		
कुआँ		
नहर		
ढेकुली		
तालाब या पोखरा		
अन्य		

५—आमदनी और मिलकियत

आमदनी और मिलकियत	मूल्य (रुपयों में)
(१) खेती से आमदनी	
(२) अन्य साधनों से आमदनी	
(३) मकान	
(४) बैल / भैंस	
(५) थ्रेशर	
(६) ट्यूववेल	
(७) रहट	
(८) कुआँ	
(९) बैंक बैलेंस	
(१०) अन्य	
(११) योग	

६—माली जिम्मेदारी

माली जिम्मेदारी	कुल खर्च (रुपयों में)
(१) बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर खर्च	
(२) बीज पर खर्च	
(३) कर्जा	
(४) विवाह सम्बन्धी खर्च	
(५) मुकदमा सम्बन्धी खर्च	
(६) अन्य खर्च	
(७) कुल खर्च	

भाग ३ : परिवार के कुल सदस्यों की जनांककीय तथा रोजगार सम्बन्धी सूचना

(अ) जनांककीय सूचना

परिवार का आकार	मुखिया से सम्बन्ध	औरत/मर्द	उम्र	वैवाहिक स्थिति	शिक्षा	हुनर	पेशा	उद्योग
१								
२								
३								
४								
५								
६								
७								
८								
९								
१०								

(ब) पाइरेप पंजीकरण स्थिति

(१) पंजीकृत सदस्यों की संख्या

(२) अपंजीकृत सदस्यों की संख्या

भाग ४ : परिवार के सब सदस्यों के रोजगार के बारे में पिछले साल (१९७३-७४) की फसलवार सूचना ।

मौसम	रोजगार की किस्म	किये गये कार्य दिनों की संख्या	काम करने के लिए उपलब्ध दिनों की संख्या	मजदूरी/आमदनी (रुपयों में)
१—बुवाई के पहले				
२—बुवाई के दिनों में				
३—बुवाई के बाद				
४—कटाई के समय				
५—उस समय जब कृषि कार्य नहीं होता है ।				

भाग ५ :

१-गतिशीलता की सीमा	रोजगार में लगे परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या	गाँव से दूरी
(अ) गाँव के अन्दर		
(ब) गाँव के बाहर		
(१) गाँव के बाहर परन्तु उसी ग्राम पंचायत में		
(२) ग्राम पंचायत के बाहर परन्तु उसी ब्लाक में		
(३) ब्लाक के बाहर		

हाँ/नहीं

२—शिक्षा की आवश्यकता

(अ) यदि हां, तो किस तरह की कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए आपको शिक्षा की जरूरत है ?

(ब) आप इस कार्य कुशलता की शिक्षा क्यों लेना चाहते हैं ?

(स) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

हाँ/नहीं

३—प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता

(अ) यदि हां, तो किस तरह की कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए आपको प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत है ?

(ब) आप इस कार्य कुशलता की प्रशिक्षण को क्यों लेना चाहते हैं ?

(स) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

भाग ६ : पाइरेप में पंजीकृत उन व्यक्तियों से प्रश्न जो काम किये नहीं हैं।

काम न करने के कारण

१. कार्य स्थान दूर

२. काम का स्वभाव

३. मजदूरी की दर

४. घरेलू समस्यायें

५. मौजूदा आय

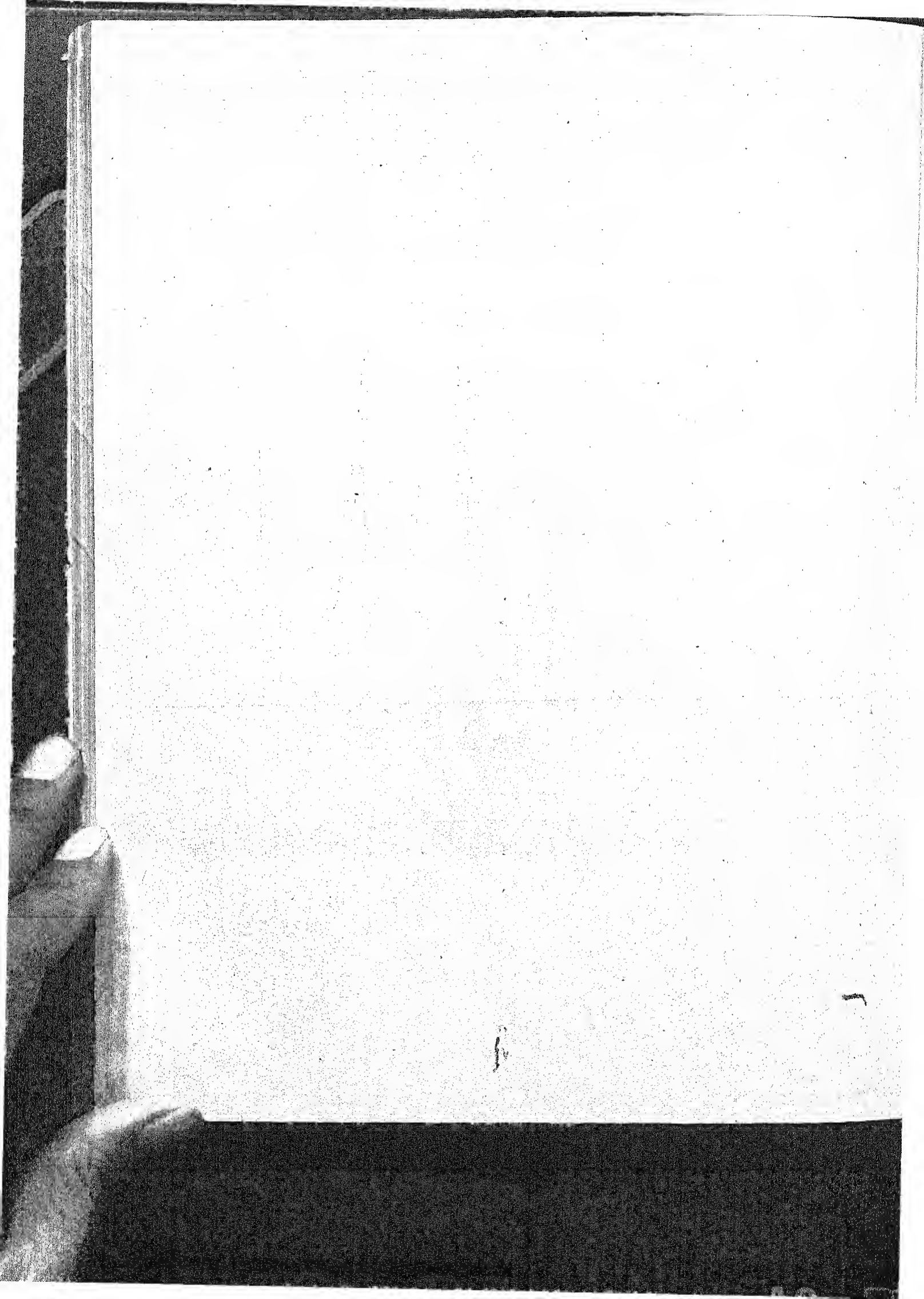
६. प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता

७. और कोई

भाग ७ : पाइरेप में पंजीकृत तथा कार्य पाये हुए व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रश्न

पाइरेप में पंजीकृत तथा कार्य पाये हुए व्यक्तियों के नाम	उम्र	औरत / मर्द	कितने दिन काम किया	कितने/अर्से के लिए रोजगार था ?	कुल मजदूरी कितनी हुई ?	मजदूरी कितनी मिली ?
१–						
२–						
३–						
४–						
५–						

सर्वेक्षक की टिप्पणी :



प्रायोगिक गहन ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना

लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रश्नावली

वी० बी० सिंह

एम० ए०., पी० एच० डी०, डी० लिट०

अवैतनिक निदेशक

गिरि इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ इकनामिक डेवेलपमेण्ट एण्ड इन्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स, लखनऊ

१९७५

अन्वेषक का नाम.....

तारीख.....

पायरेप के अन्तर्गत लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रश्नावली

खण्ड १ : व्यक्तिगत सूचना

१. लाभान्वित व्यक्ति का नाम
२. पुरुष/स्त्री
३. आयु
४. वैवाहिक स्थिति
५. पंजीकृत/अपंजीकृत
६. स्थायी पता
७. सर्वेक्षण की तिथि

खण्ड २ : सामान्य सूचना–परिवार सम्बन्धी

(i) परिवार का आकार
(ii) परिवार का उद्योग/धन्धा
(iii) जोतों का क्षेत्रफल–जमीन के प्रकार और उसका क्षेत्रफल–

जमीन के प्रकार	जमीन का क्षेत्रफल
१. जिस पर कृषि होती है	
२. जो कृषि के योग्य है जैसे परती	
३. जो कृषि के लिए अयोग्य है जैसे ऊसर, बंजर आदि	
४. बाग	
५. कुल जमीन	

(iv) क्षेत्रफल के साथ उगाई जाने वाली फसलें

फसलें	क्षेत्रफल
(अ) रवी	
१. गेहूं	
२. चना	
३. जौ	
४. अरहर	
५. सरसों	
६. आलू	
७. गन्ना	
(ब) खरीफ	
८. धान	
९. मक्का	
०. ज्वार	
११. बाजरा	
(स) जायद	
१२. अन्य फसलें	

(v) आमदनी और मिलकियत

आमदनी और मिलकियत	मूल्य (रुपयों में)
१. खेती से आमदनी	
२. अन्य साधनों से आमदनी	
३. अनाज	
४. बैल/भैंस	
५. थ्रेशर	
६. ट्यूब बेल	
७. रहट	
८. कुंआ	
९. बैंक बैलेंस	
१०. अन्य	
११. योग	

(vi) माली जिम्मेदारी

माली जिम्मेदारी	कुल खर्च (रुपयों में)
१. बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर खर्च	
२. बीज पर खर्च	
३. कर्जा	
४. विवाह सम्बन्धी खर्च	
५. मुकदमा सम्बन्धी खर्च	
६. अन्य खर्च	
७. कुल खर्च	

खण्ड ३ : पाइरेप सम्बन्धी सूचना

(i) पाइरेप के अन्तर्गत रोजगार सर्वेक्षण के बारे में आपको जानकारी कैसे हुई ?

(ii) क्या आपने अपना नाम इस प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत करवाया ?

(iii) न पंजीकरण के कारण बताइये

कारण	हां	नहीं
१. पूरी तरह रोजगार में लगे हैं		
२. परिवारिक कठिनाइयाँ (विशेषकर औरतों के लिए)		
३. काम अच्छा नहीं हैं		
४. अधिक दूरी		
५. कम मजदूरी		
६. और कोई कारण		

(iv) रोजगार सर्वेक्षण के कितने दिनों / महीनों बाद आपको पहली दफा पाइरेप के अन्तर्गत काम मिला ?

( ) यदि आपका पंजीकरण हो गया है और आप पाइरेप के अन्तर्गत काम नहीं करना चाहते है तो इसके कारण बताइये ।

कारण	हां	नहीं
१. कार्य स्थान दूर		
२. काम अच्छा नहीं है		
३. कम मजदूरी		
४. घरेलू समस्यायें		
५. मौजूदा आय पर्याप्त है		
६. प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता		
७. और कोई कारण		

(vi) इस प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत शुरू से लेकर आज तक आपके द्वारा किये गये कामों का आप उल्लेख कीजिये ।

पाइरेप के अन्तर्गत आपके द्वा कये गये कामों के नाम	कार्य स्थान	कितने दिनों के लिये काम उपलब्ध था ?	आपने कितने दिन काम किया ?
१			
२			
३			
४			
५			

(vii) पिछले साल यानी १९७२-७३/१९७३-७४ में आपके द्वारा किये गये काम के दिनों की कुल संख्या ।

प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत कामों के नाम	कार्य स्थान	आपको कुल कितने दिनों के लिए काम मिला ?	आपने कुल कितने दिन काम किया ?
१	२	३	४
१.			
२.			
३.			
४.			
५.			
६.			

(viii) यदि आपने उपलब्ध काम के दिनों से कम दिन कार्य किया है तो उसके कारण बताइये ।

कारण	हाँ	नहीं
१. निजी कृषि कार्य		
२. बीमारी		
३. घरेलू समस्यायें		
४. कार्य स्थान दूर		
५. कम मजदूरी		
६. अन्य कारण		

(ix) आप मजदूरी का काम कितनी अवधि के लिए चाहते हैं ? साल भर के लिये । कुछ मौसमों के लिए

(अ) यदि आप साल भर के लिए चाहते हैं तो क्या आप अपना वर्तमान धंधा छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं ? हाँ/नहीं

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

(स) यदि आप कुछ मौसमों के लिए ही मजदूरी का काम चाहते हैं तो इसके कारण बताइये ।

(x) मौसमों के अनुसार आप यह बताइये कि आप कितने दिनों के लिए इस काम के लिए उपलब्ध हैं ?

मौसम	दिन
बुवाई के पहले	
बुवाई के दिनों में	
बुवाई के बाद	
कटाई के समय	
उस समय जब कृषि कार्य नहीं होता है ।	

खण्ड ४ : पाइरेप के अन्तर्गत और बाहर मजदूरी सम्बन्धी सूचना

(i) पाइरेप के अन्तर्गत प्रति दिन मजदूरी की दर

(ii) उसी तरह के कामों की पाइरेप के बाहर प्रति दिन मजदूरी की दर

(iii) यदि प्रश्न (ii) में प्रति दिन मजदूरी की दर प्रश्न (i) से अधिक है तो आप पाइरेप में काम करने के लिए क्यों आये ?

कारण	हाँ	नहीं
१. काम अच्छा है		
२. कार्य स्थान नजदीक है		
३. कार्य के घंटे निश्चित नहीं हैं		
४. काम के अनुसार मजदूरी		
५. लगातार काम		
६. अन्य कारण		

(iv) क्या आप सोचते हैं कि इस प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली मजदूरी उचित है ? हाँ/नहीं

(अ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

कारण	जो लागू हों, टिक कर दीजिए
१.	
२.	
३.	
४.	
५.	

(ब) फिर आपके हिसाब से कितनी मजदूरी होनी चाहिए ?

(v) पाइरेप के बाहर विभिन्न कामों के लिए क्या मजदूरी की दरें ? ?

प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत कामों के प्रकार	पाइरेप के बाहर मजदूरी की दरें		
	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में	व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में	और किसी में (उल्लेख कीजिये)
१.			
२.			
३.			
४.			
५.			

(vi) क्या आप चाहते हैं कि आपको प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत मजदूरी किस्मों में–जैसे अनाज—दी जाय ? हाँ/ नहीं

(अ) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ? पूरी / आंशिक

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

कारण	जो लागू हों, टिक कर दीजिए
१.	
२.	
३.	
४.	
५.	

(vii) प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत होने वाले कामों में आपके परिवार के कितने लोग काम कर रहे है ? सबका अलग-अलग उल्लेख कीजिये ।

प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत काम	पाइरेप पर काम करने वाले आपके परिवार के सदस्य		
	उनकी संख्या	उनकी उम्र	पुरुष/स्त्री
१			
२			
३			
४			
५			

(viii) आप अपने परिवार की पिछले महीने में हुई साप्ताहिक उपार्जन तथा अनाजों इत्यादि पर खर्च बताइये ।

सप्ताह	लगभग आमदनी			लगभग खर्च						आमदनी और खर्च में अन्तर (४–१०)
	पाइरेप से	बाहर	कुल	अनाजों पर	मकान पर	कपड़े पर	शिक्षा पर	अन्य खर्च	कुल	
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११
१ पहला सप्ताह										
२ दूसरा सप्ताह										
३ तीसरा सप्ताह										
४ चौथा सप्ताह										
५ योग										

खंड ५ : अन्य स्थानों से आये हुए मजदूर

(i) क्या आप रोजगार सर्वेक्षण के समय गांव के बाहर काम करते थे ? हाँ/नहीं

(ii) यदि हां तो क्या आप पाइरेप के लिए ही यहाँ आये हैं । हाँ/नहीं

(iii) यदि हाँ, तो (अ) क्या आप प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं/नहीं है ?

(ब) पाइरेप में काम करने के लिए आने से पहले आप कहाँ और किस तरह का काम कर रहे थे ?

खंड ६ : दूरी सम्बन्धी सूचना

(i) आपके वर्तमान कार्य स्थान और निवास स्थान के बीच कितनी दूरी है ?

(ii) आने जाने में कितना समय लगता है और आप कैसे आते हैं ?

(iii) प्रोजेक्ट में आप कितनी दूरी तक काम के लिए जाना चाहेंगे ?

खंड ७ : किये गये काम

(पाइरेप के लागू होने के पूर्व १९७१—७२ में आप क्या कर रहे थे)

(i) आप रोजगार में लगे थे ? हाँ/नहीं

(ii) यदि हाँ, तो (अ) आपका मुख्य धंधा क्या था ?

(ब) आप कितने दिनों के लिए अपने सामान्य कार्य क्षेत्र से बाहर काम के लिए जाते थे ? कृषि मौसमों के अनुसार इसका विवरण दीजिए ।

मौसम	कार्य दिनों की संख्या
१. बुवाई के पहले	
२. बुवाई के दिनों में	
३. बुवाई के बाद	
४. कटाई के समय	
५. अन्य समय पर	

(स) इन धंधों से वार्षिक औसत आमदनी,
यदि नहीं तो, (अ) मौसम के अनुसार बेकार रहने की अवधि

मौसम	बेकार रहने की अवधि (दिनों में)
१. बुवाई के पहले	
२. बुवाई के दिनों में	
३. बुवाई के बाद	
४. कटाई के समय	
५. अन्य समय पर	
६. योग	

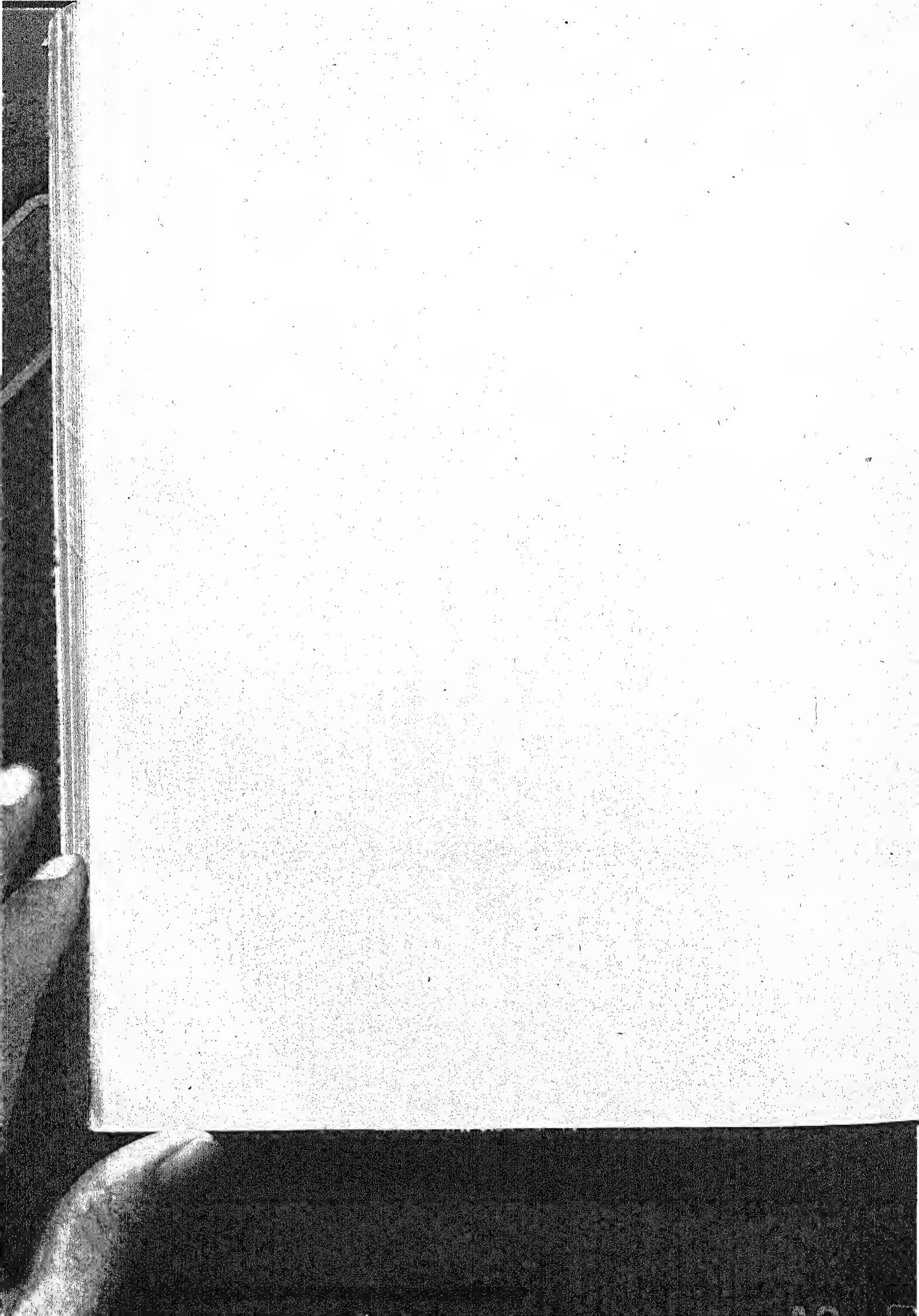
(ब) बेकार रहने के कारण

कारण	हां / नहीं
१.	
२.	
३.	
४.	
५.	
६.	

(iii) जब आपको पाइरेप के बारे में जानकारी हुई तो क्या आपको उन दिनों काम की जरूरत थी ?

(iv) अपनी पसन्द के अनुसार बताइये कि किस तरह के कामों में आपकी रुचि है ?

(v) आप जिस काम को पसन्द करते हैं उसको अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण में रुचि रखते हैं ।



Annexure III

Composition of Households by Their Occupation in the Five Villages of Each Blocks

Composition of Labour Force	BANSDIH BLOCK In 1975 according to our Census		REOTI BLOCK In 1975 according to our Census		T O T A L	
	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%
1. Landless labourers	267	23.80	337	28.66	604	26.28
2. Agricultural labourers	251	22.37	213	18.11	464	20.19
3. Marginal Farmers	151	13.46	163	13.86	314	13.67
4. Small Farmers	116	10.34	145	12.33	261	11.36
5. Rural Artisans	41	3.65	50	4.25	91	3.96
a. Mason	2	0.18	12	1.02	14	0.61
b. Potter	24	2.14	6	0.51	30	1.31
c. Carpenter	2	0.18	18	1.53	20	0.87
d. Blacksmith	13	1.16	14	1.19	27	1.17
6. Others	296	26.38	268	22.79	564	24.54
7. Total	1,122	100.00	1,176	100.00	2298	100.00

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